

A method of reducing goblet cell hyperplasia in an airway of an individual, comprising: dministering a therapeutically effective amount of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist to a patient suffering from airway hypersecretion of mucus due to airway goblet cell hyperplasia.

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- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said EGF-R antagonist is a kinase inhibitor selective for EGF-R.
 - The method of claim 2, wherein said antagonist is BIBX1522. 3.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is an antibody.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody that specifically

binds epidermal growth factor (EGF).

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R).

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7. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist inhibits release of a transmembrane EGF-R ligand.

The method of claim 7, wherein the antagonist is a selective inhibitor of a metalloproteinase 8. that mediates release of the transmembrane EGF-R ligand.

25 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the antagonists is a G-protein-coupled receptor antagonist

that induces goblet cell production.

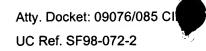
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist inhibits transphosphorylation of EGF-R.

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11. The method of claim 8, wherein said antagonist is an anti-oxidan

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The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is administered by injection.



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in the form of normal saline solution.

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- 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is administered by inhalation.
- 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is administered by liposome delivery.

The method of claim 15, wherein said liposome is sterically stabilized and administered intravenously.

comprising:

A pharmaceutical formulation for reducing of goblet cell hyperplasia in an airway,

The method of claim 12, wherein the antagonist is administered intravenously with a carrier

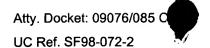
a therapeutically effective amount of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist in a dose sufficient to reduce goblet cell hyperplasia in an airway;

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 18. The formulation of claim 17, wherein said EGF-R antagonist is a kinase inhibitor selective for EGF-R.
- 19. The formulation of claim 18, wherein said EGF-R antagonist inhibits transphosphorylation of EGF-R.
 - 20. The formulation of claim 19, wherein said antagonist is an anti-oxidant.
 - 21. The formulation of claim 17, wherein the antagonist is an antibody.
 - 22. The formulation of claim 21, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds epidermal growth factor (EGF).
- 23. The formulation of claim 21, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R).
- 24. The formulation of claim 17, wherein the antagonist inhibits release of a transmembrane EGF-R ligand.

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The formulation of claim 24, wherein the antagonists is a selective inhibitor of a metalloproteinase that mediates release of the transmembrane EGF-R ligand.

A method of treating masal polyps, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist to a patient suffering nasal polyps.